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Business Nonces.

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WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL and Phosphate of Lime cures Cough, Colls, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Scrotulous Humors. To One and All—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumution? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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New Pork Daily Tribuna

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Liberals growing restless; a Home Rule organ directs its hre against a Home Rule leader. = The Cabinet planning to expedite the passage of the Coercion bill. - Mr. Healy's amendments rejected. = England and France in East Africa. — Carrasco wins the Payne Stakes at Newmarket, — Sequel to the Schnaebeles case. Proposed congress of Catholics in London. - No tariff war with Spain. - Giv-

ing the fishermen a chance. DOMESTIC .- Governor Hill's veto of Arnold's Constitutional Convention bill; the Cantor Beer and Music bill passed the Senate. — Messrs. Rogers, left "to the discretion of the law-making stands to day, it has the hearty support of the Haight in the Buffalo oil conspiracy case. Conflagration at Lebanon, N. H. - Governor Hill presided at an Auti-Coercion meeting in El-Races at Baltimore. Starters for the Kentucky Derby at Louisville. == Kapielani in Boston. === Banquet given to Colonei Charles H. Taylor, of The Boston Globe. Coal companies refuse to yield. === Troubles of a weak-minded banker of Scranton. === Failure of barbed-wire firms due to the Interstate law.

CTTY AND SUBURBAN .- William O'Brien started the bar by fog. = The big cattle show opened. carried out. It is idle to discuss the ostensimittee given out. = Union Theological Semi- for his veto. He lays greatest stress on his with abandonment of the struggle altogether. Report of the Brooklyn Investigating Comnary students graduated. = Result of the Stock charge that the bill provides for a partisan Considering the obstacles and limitations im-Exchange election. == Electric light franchises convention. The humbug nature of this sort posed upon them, the Vedder bill is really a refused by the Aldermen. = Religion in the pub- of talk when indulged in by Mr. Hill is readily triumph of tact and judgment. For while it lie schools discussed. = Annual reception at the exposed. In the message from which we have does not forego the High-License principle for had better look out for his boom. Finer booms Museum of Natural History. —— New-Yorks dudged the Governor suggested a scheme for a beaten again by Washingtons. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains)—43½d.

New-York and Brooklyr, it avoids the Executive objections to special legislation. While it objections to special legislation. While it meets the demands of the rural constituencies. per ounce-72.71 cents ==== Stocks dull at improving values, closing firm.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temprature yesterday: Highhest, 76°: lowest, 53°: average, 61%,0.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the ocean postage.

No class of professional sportsmen has been statute. so kindly and generously treated by New-York public as the baseball players of the local clubs. Thousands have crowded to see their games and have paid liberally for the privilege. They have a right to expect, therefore, that the men will be used to the best advantage, but that is precisely the point which the managers of the New-York club refuse to concede. They persistently take men from positions where they play well and put them where they play wretchedly. Yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds was a fine illustration of this kind of thing. Already the spectators are growing fewer in number, and they will soon be missing altogether unless the management change their tactics. As their interest in the sport seems to be entirely a financial one, perhaps the arguments of empty benches will finally bring them to their senses.

Attention is invited to the letter of Judge Noah Davis on the Vedder bill, in another forcement of the analysis of the bill which apcolumn. It is a strong and independent reinthe bill, and also deals with the disingenuous is conclusive. The Judge expresses himself strongly on behalf of the bill generally, asserting that it is "one the enactment of which should be demanded by every taxpayer in the State. It is in the interest of morality, justice and equality." The idea that the city char- Bayard in these negotiations? The fisheries allowance. Earthquakes no doubt frequently ties or any of them can suffer from clauses of the Treaty of Washington had been affect springs, but they much more frequently the passage of the bill is shown to be abrogated by Congress. Three months before cause them to disappear than they produce the result of an entire misapprehension, those clauses were to expire by proclamation, new ones. The water in the canons may be the law in effect adding to, not taking from, the the Secretary struck a bargain with the British the result of a seismic diversion of old water revenues of the municipality. The clear and Minister whereby the operation of that Treaty emphatic explanations given by Judge was prolonged for six months. That was the cruption, as sometimes happens. In any case, Davis' complement the examination of the beginning of the Administration's fisheries if the news is true, the event is fortunate, supbill from other points of view, and make policy; and in December, 1885, the President posing the sources of the water to be permaup a body of expert evidence in its favor which followed the Secretary's advice and recom- nent. A still more curious and exciting reshould be convincing to all save such as are mended the appointment of an international port is to the effect that the fall of part of a predetermined, by interest or prejudice, to op- commission for reviving the provisions which mountain in the Santa Catalina range has unpose all practical temperance legislation.

caucus to confirm Messrs, Rogers and Baker upon the Treaty of Washington; and we can- The Mexican men of science are said to have as Railroad Commissioners, and further nom-inations for these offices need not be expected in Lord Salisbury's interrupting the discussion earthquake disturbances through the republic, from the Governor. When the new Commis- relating to the Treaty of 1818 and bringing in though what value the statement has care only will be practically a Republican board. But ply holding fast to the position which the to show that Mexican scientists possess any place in its work, its Republicanism need President maintained in 1885, If there has se no emotion in any direction. The du- been any swerving from the right line of con- case of active volcances eruptions may be.

ties the Commission has to perform require intelligence, experience in public affairs, the highest integrity, and a somewhat judicial frame of mind. The make up of the majority guarantees these things.

The majority report of the Assembly Committee which has been examining into the public affairs of Brooklyn is a voluminous document, wherein is set forth clearly the corruption that prevails among Democratic officers in Kings County. The prosecuting authorities are arraigned; the way crime has been winked at is fully described, and the removal of certain placeholders is recommended. Everybody of sense and observation has long known that Civil Service reform under Mayor Whitney's administration is a humbug, and this report now makes that knowledge official. In connection with the electric light franchises, Chief Nevins is declared to have been guilty of bribery or larceny, or both. The Committee thinks the Grand Jury should indict him and several other persons connected with the business. These are some of the main points of a very excellent report. We are curious to see how the Democratic minority of the Committee will contrive to excuse the iniquity herein set forth.

THE GOVERNOR'S LATEST VETO.

Last fall the people by a good majority decided that the Constitution of the State should be amended. In obedience to this mandate the Legislature passed a bill providing for the necessary convention. Under this bill, in acpordance with precedents, one delegate would have been elected from each Assembly district. The Constitutional Conventions of 1821 and of 1846 were composed in that manner. The bill also provided for delegates at-large and for all the machinery necessary for carrying into effect the popular will.

Governor Hill now steps forward and overrides the decision of the voters as given effect by the Legislature. He vetocs the Constitutional Convention bill. Why has he done so ? He has done so, not on public, but on purely partisan grounds. He kills the bill-just as a few years ago he wantonly killed the Census bill-because he believes it is not calculated to bring grist to the Democratic mill. No candid man in the State who is familiar with his career will say otherwise. His course as Governor has been that of a selfish, scheming politician, who is for Hill and the Democracy FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. first, last and all the time. Out of his own mouth, as it happens, this last veto is condemned. In his message to the Legislature of last January the Governor employed the following language;

The number of delegates of which such (Constitutional) convention shall be composed, their qualifications and compensation, the manner of their election and the territory or districts which they shall represent, the time of their assembling and other important matters of detail, are not laid down or prescribed of the tax-making power, to be manifested and clared in a statute now to be enacted.

That is the way Mr. Hill wrote in January.

Then he recognized that the Constitution did not prescribe any particular sort of a Convention bill, but that its form and substance were of the discretion of the law-making power, not sible in the existing conditions, on the assumption that it is unconstitutional or illegal, but simply because it does not fit into the plans of the man who is fond of pered by the Governor's alliance with the Rum proclaiming "I am a Democrat." In his stump Power; disabled from bringing in the bill speech at that unfortunate Brooklyn dinner he which public opinion most strongly demanded : virtually declared that he would veto the Constitutional Convention bill which was then ble reasons which the Governor puts forward lines of least resistance, as the sole alternative ontrol of the body to the Democratic party. But the Governor's course in depriving the by reducing their State tax, it provides also people of the right to have the Constitution an important relief for New-York and Brookmended will serve one excellent purpose. The lyn. Under it the latter would retain all the may well take into consideration the propriety addition would gain an amount equal to the the Crosby and Vedder bills. of placing some additional restriction upon the cost of running one of the great departments. veto power. It certainly was not within the purview of the framers of our government that justice, but both general and particular relief the address being changed as often as desired. a veto should be employed to prevent a census in the lightening of taxation. A law which THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from being taken or the organic instrument has the double merit of reducing taxation and in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes from being revised when the bills providing diminishing the drink evil deserves to be for the census and the revision were in viola- supported cordially by all rational friends of tion neither of the Constitution nor of any

DIPLOMATIC ZIGZAG.

Defences of Secretary Bayard's diplomacy are necessarily intricate and confused. One of the best of these apologies is made by "The Boston Post," which attempts to prove that there has been no swerving from the right line on the part of the Administration." refers to Secretary Bayard's draft of a proposed convention as the logical and consistent That draft was based upon the Treaty of 1818, the Secretary proposing that steps should be the disturbance. The effects in Sonora are like a thousand of bricks, taken to define the regulations relating to the now known to have been much more serious inshore fisheries and also to interpret the rights than in the neighboring Territory, and it is of entrance and of purchase of supplies by beginning to look as if the convulsions had deep-sea fishermen. In response Lord Salis- really been widely extended and remarkable bury suggested a return to the Treaty of in their transforming influence. Though the Washington, a proposition so untimely and first statements as to the appearance of active | wagner was evidently of the opinion that unwarrantable that "The Boston Post" in volcanoes in Arizona have been contradicted, \$2,000,000 was enough for several people, so that the Tory Government had become con- patch from Guaymas to a San Francisco journal was influenced in its fisheries policy by Americlined to continue the negotiations. Consepears on the second page of this issue. Judge clined to continue the negotiations. Consequently, Lord Salisbury shifted the controversy Davis addresses himself to the fiscal aspects of quently, Lord Salisbury shifted the controversy to new ground, the Treaty of Washington, gation before any certainty can be reached as whereas Bayard, in discussing methods of renthe liquor tax. The answer to this objection dering the Treaty of 1818 effective, was disturbances, but enough seems known already "holding fast to the position which our Goy-

"From the first," our genial Democratic contemporary remarks. Has it forgotten, then, what was the first step taken by Secretary the earthquake, may perhaps be taken with had been formally abrogated by his predecessor covered two apparently rich auriferous veins. with the authority of Congress. The Administra-The Republican Senators have resolved in tion's diplomacy at the outset was grounded tion of the region, if it does nothing more. oners are installed the Railroad Commission the Treaty of 1870. Lord Salisbury was sim- be conjectured at present, and there is nothing

THE BEARING OF THE VEDDER BILL. We print in to-day's TRIBUNE a letter from our Albany correspondent, analyzing the fiscal bearing of the Vedder Liquor Tax bill. It is not possible in an inquiry of the kind to obtain more than approximate results, but the bases of estimate are given, and since they are obviously reasonable, there is good ground for accepting the conclusions as representing the dictary Committee, with some amendments. Abstrongest probabilities. The judgment of an expert financier, such as Senator Low, is also entitled to carry weight, and his calculation of the probable amount of taxes raised by the bill may confidently be regarded as trustworthy. Our correspondent further shows by reference to the tax raised in this city under the Excise law of 1867 that the new estimate is quite will lessen the damage it does has been ably and within bounds; and by a table the proportionate reduction in the State tax for the several counties is set forth clearly. The result of this analysis is to demonstrate that as a fiscal measure the Vedder bill strongly recommends itself; that its effect in relieving the interior taxpayers would be marked; that at the same time, far from imposing fresh burdens upon New-York and Brooklyn, it would sensibly diminish the State tax of those cities, reducing that of New-York in an amount nearly would follow the enactment of a High-License

These results are certainly not of a charindeed advanced as embodying all that the friends of temperance who desired the passage of the Crosby bill could have wished. The responsibility for its shortcomings, however, must rest, not upon the Republican members of the Legislature, but upon Governor Hill, whose open adherence to the side of the liquor interest has made it necessary so to modify whatever temperance legislation was introobjections to High License. The Vedder bill, is suffering from arrested development. consequently, stands for the best that could be done in the circumstances. It is a pledge and a proof of the sincerity and persistence of majority. Republican temperance reform. The party essayed to relieve New-York and Brooklyn from the abuse of the saloon in politics. It struck at the centre and focus of the evil. The High-License bill would undoubtedly have done more for the two principal cities of the State in abating the drink evil than the Vedder bill can do. But Governor Hill, as agent for the rumsellers, refused to sign the former measure. and it was then clear that either all temperance legislation must be abandoned or a differently framed act must be introduced. The Republicans invited the counsel of the repre-entative temperance advocates who had drawn the High-License law, and with their aid the Vedder bill was adapted to the new situation. As it power." Now, however, he has the assurance champions of the Crosby bill, not, we repeat, to veto a Convention bill which is the outcome as an ideal measure, but as the best one pos-

The Republican members have shown their earnestness in this matter throughout. Hamcompelled to take into account the fears of

temperance and economical government. The figures and facts which THE TRIBUNE publishes in another column must convince all candid minds that the Vedder bill is for the good of the whole State, yet none the less for the relief of New-York. The Assembly should lose no time in taking the necessary steps to put it on its passage.

THE WESTERN EARTHQUAKES, As fuller news comes in regarding the late Western earthquakes it becomes evident that sequence of the negotiations up to that time. though the first intelligence of them reached us from Arizona, that was not the centre of terprets it as a warning that no settlement was it is now said that volcanic outbreaks have ocwanted. It also makes the amusing suggestion | curred in the Sierra Nevada range, and a disvinced that Mr. Cleveland's Administration asserts that the most serious loss of life, involving the overwhelming of 150 people at whiskey should be protected and iron left to take Montezuma, was the direct result of such a volcanic eruption. No doubt it vill be neces sary to await further and more careful investito the full extent and character of the late to warrant the inference that they have been

The report that canons usually dry at this season have been found full of water since courses, or there may have been an aqueous Such a report will assure a prompt examina-

sistency, it has not been on the part of the British Government. The unfortunate Ameridisasters.

Well, the man of the name of Rosser has ac complished one purpose in hallocing at General Sheridan. There are several thousands of people who now know that there is a man of the name of Rosser who didn't knew it before.

The only sure anti-poverty receipt is to spend less than you make.

The Ives bill to regulate betting on race tracks has been reported favorably by the Senate Jusolute suppression of such betting has never been accomplished on any course in the State except at Jerome Park. If the present statutes remain unchanged there will certainly be the same contemptuous defiance of the law in Kings, Saratoga and other counties that has been seen for years. The argument of the supporters of the bill that it will actually decrease the amount of betting and forcibly presented at Albany and elsewhere.

Vilas's department has a record of 3,000,000 errors Mercy on us! What would it have been had he turned out all the Republican clerks?

People who have wondered at the heavy fogs which have prevailed since Saturday are informed that they are nothing remarkable except that they come a little carlier than usual. Usually they abound on the coast during midsummer. They are technically explained by saying that the ba equal to the annual charges of the Department rometer stands higher at sea than on land, but of Charities and Correction. Nor must it be with so slight a difference as to cause only the overlooked that incident to this reduction of gentlest possible landward drift of warm sea air. taxation would be a diminution of the saloon in other words, no storms are prevailing west of evil to an extent almost equalling that which us to agitate the atmosphere, as is generally the case in the spring, and the moisture from the Atlantic has an easy chance to settle down on us. It is not supposed that this explanation will soothe acter to condemn the bill. The latter is not the tempers of the unlucky passengers on the steamships that lay outside Sandy Hook for two days or more, but they will at least perceive from it that the commanders of the vessels are not altogether to blame for the delay.

And yet again the marine news includes the item that Courtney of Union Springs is going to witch the world with noble our manship. It is always thus this time of the year, but the summer come and go and the world remains unwitched. duced as to avoid the pettifogging Executive The impression is gaining ground that Courtney

It is the comfort of the Irish patriot that just tice cannot long be handicapped by an adverse

The weather for the first ten weeks of spring s enough to show that the present Signal Service officer has had some affiliations with the North

The most satisfactory letter the President could write concerning the public lands question would be a letter removing Sparks. The present scheme seems to be for Cleveland to recommend one thing and for Sparks to do the opposite.

The Independence Day Association of Harlen has rashly resolved to celebrate the Fourth again, and to celebrate it royally, too. It is to be hoped the unnappy district will get off better than it did a year ago, when the enthusiastic patriots pretty nearly burned up the place, terrified Chief McCabe into calling out three sixes, and turned the Fire Department topsy-turvy so that it has not entirely recovered from its excitement to this

General Welseley would probably have had more respect for General Grant had he been in command of the rebel forces at Vicksburg or

"Everyday there is some new evidence given that the bloody shirt orators must retire from busisome rural members lest their constituents ness." So says "The Galveston News" in face pending. The stump speech threat has been should disapprove legislation involving no ad- of the fact that to-day finds General Rosser pe valley of the Shenandoah wildly waving the most sanguinary sort of a bloody shirt in the face of General Sheridan.

dedication of a Confederate monument. Grady

from "The Bobcaygeon Independent" an interesting article on "The Use of Loons." Judging from the record of the session just closing the Democratic party make it a practice to send next Constitutional Convention that assembles tax now raised by municipal licenses, and in their loons to the Legislature. See the votes on

Secretary Bayard wants a mixed commission to settle the Canadian fisheries dispute. Are not things sufficiently mixed already without a

It is a sound principle which Mayor Hewitt enunciated when he said: "If I am to choose between expenditure and the enforcement of the law by meting out justice to all, and the failure to secure this through false economy, I am in favor of expenditure." Judicious outlay to supply needed criminal court-rooms will be a wise investment for this city.

fluency because no census of the State has been recently taken. Instead of weeping it ought to dry its eyes and lecture Governor Hill, who massacred the census bill with his little veto.

Indiana will go for Cleveland in 1888.-(Atlanta Right you are. It will go for him. Go for him

The settlement of the controversy over the will of the late and eccentric Mr. Hen is probably due to the fact that the legatee was a woman. A man in like circumstances would probably have made a desperate fight to keep it all. But Mrs, she proposed a "divide," and now every one is happy, except perhaps the lawyers.

The Kentucky idea concerning which Mr. Watterson talks so much seems to be an idea that

The bust of Donatello and memorial tablet will be unveiled to-day on the Piazza del Duomo, Florence.
The exhibition of his works will also be opened in the
National Museum and the first stone of his monument
be laid in San Lorenzo.

Cardinal Gibbons is expected to return to Baltimore early in June, and preparations are being made to receive him with great pomp.

The Rev. Dr. Pardington, of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will spend three months in Europe this summer. Johann Strauss is fond of comapny, but seldom entertains his friends with music. He prefers card

Baron James Harden Hickey, the American editor of "Le Triboulet," Paris, is now in this country, and has been visiting San Francisco, his native piace, The late W. C. de Pauw left a fortune variously

reckoned at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. During his life he gave away about \$4,000,000. It is not easy to see why the late Mr. Savile should be referred to sneeringly as the "professional host of royalty." He entertained the Prince of Wales twice, and loaned his villa to the Queen once; that was all.

A writer in "The Indianapolis Journal" relates this of the late Hon. Washington C. De Pauw: "Some years ago the New-Albany rolling mill shut down and 300 men were thrown out of employment. Mr. Do Pauw owned half of the stock of the mill. He proposed to the other stockholders to let them run the mill and he would resign all profits due him if they would start up for the benefit of the unem ployed men. They refused, and he then offered to do the same thing and they consented. At the end of the first month, when the statement came in, he looked at it and saw that he had lost \$1,000. Handing it back to the bookkeeper he said: 'It is \$1,000 out of my pocket, but \$1,000 in clothing and food for the poor of New-Albany.' The mill lost him

Mr. Beresford Hope is in seriously failing health. Professor Carvill Lewis, of Philadelphia, has been devoting much time to studying the margins of the glacial drift in England and Ireland.

The last work of the late Duchess of Norfolk was to build the convent at Arundel. On it is this inscription, written by herself: "This convent is built to the glory of God, and to insure perpetual prayer for those who, whether known to her or unknown, have by their charitable prayers helped the Foundress in times of trial and sorrow."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The chart of the heavens which the international astronomers are about to prepare will be composed of about 2,000 sheets. With the aid of this chart it will be possible to "diagnose," so to speak, the 100,000,000 stars which are said to exist in the firmament.

Working Toward the Millennium,—First Omaha Man—What keeps you indoors so much now? Second Omaha Man—I am working on a new idea and want to get it patented as soon as possible. It's

and wans to get t pacetice as soon as possession as fishing rod.

"Shouldn't think there would be much chance for imwovement in fishing rods."

"This is a new sort of folding affair which when taken apart presents the appearance of having been broken by accident. There is also inside the handle a space for a set of snake rattles."

"What earthly use will such a contrivance be?"

"Why, you see, when a man comes home without any fish and his jug empty he can hand his wife the broken fish pole and show her the rattles of the snake that bit him."—(Omsha World.")

In commenting on John Bright's statement that "the Protectionists in the United States are burdened with a large surplus revenue." "The London Globe exclaims: "We wish the Free Traders on this side of the pend could point to the same oppressive state

A Kansas View.—Kansas City Man—I suppos you'vd never been in Kansas City, have you? Omaha Man—I was there last week. "Last week! Oh, but you ought to see it now.—(Omaha World.

A new and extraordinarily fine variety of asparagu has just been discovered on the steppes of Akhal-Tekiz, recently annexed by Russia. Though growing perfectly wild, it attains a size unknown in civilized countries. The stalks are said to be nearly as thick as a man's arm, and they grow to a height of five or six feet. This asparagus is tender and delicious in One stalk will supply ten Russian soldiers with all they can eat.

Actor Riddle has retracted his remarks about Boston's large feet and small minds. We are afraid that Riddle's soul does not "sit still in its serene abode." He pops off too easily, one way and the other, to do much execution.—(Mail and Express.

According to the "Zeitschrift fur Elektrotechnik. M. Jules Liegois has been successful in hyponetizing by telephone. The first experiment was made upor M. Gordoilet, one of the editors of "The Courrier de Meurthe et Moselle," through a line about 1,500 metres in length. M. Gordollet was hyponetized by distant operator within two or three minutes of plac-ling the telephone to his ear. A lady was subsequently sent into a hyponetic sleep, and further experiments on various persons showed that there was no difficulty in producing all the ordinary hyponetic effects on a distant subject by means of the telephone.

The correspondent of a weekly contemporary supplies a few more genuine instances of Malance supplies as few more genuine instances of Malance supplies and the genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and the genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and genuine supplies and genuine supplies and genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and genuine supplies and genuine supplies and genuine supplies as few more genuine supplies and gen The correspondent of a wear of the correspondent of a wellplies a few more genuine instances of Malapropisms.
Thus, we hear of cholera morius being turned into
"mollery corbus," and of a local "light" bidding
some one beware of "innedations" in religion. Amusing, too, is the unintentional perversion of a wellknown line—"From Iceland's greasy mountains."
A villager, asked if a Mr. M. lived in a certain house,
replied, "Yes, he lives there, but he is dead." But
that is rather an Irishism than a Malaprop.—(London
Globe.

recent earthquake in Arizona was merely an incipient land boom humping itself.

their are more than a dozen clubs made up by Chicago sportsmen, and they control probably between them 30,000 acres of the best shooting lands in Illisois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. In the Fee Island Club, the membership of which is limited to twenty-five, the aggregate wealth has been over nd over again figured at \$80,000,000. This would also the average over \$2,000,000 for each member that aristocratic organization. They own the hofe Island. It is in Canadian waters and famed ther for the excellence. There are more than a dozen clubs made up by Whatever be may be in other walks in life the

They say that bridge jumpers don't like to jump at West. The water is too dirty for them.

A Smart Yankee Orchestra.—Omaha man—I wa-mucii surprised to hear that the Boston Symphony Drehestra was a great popular success in Cincinnati Cincinnati man—Success! It got the people jus-rild with enthusiasm.

"But Theodore Thomas played symphonies and himas played symphonies and his

Cincinnati seasons were the fullures.

"Yes, but the Roston Symphony Orchestra plays
the symphonies while the people are coming in,
and after everybody gets seated and ready to listen
they start off onto things with some go in 'em

—(Omaha World.

AN AMERICAN COLLECTION.

sold this evening and to-morrow at Ortgies's Gallery deserves especial notice, both on account of its representa tive character and its excellent quality. These paintings come from three or four private collectors whose selec-tions have usually been creditable, and who may or may not be gainers by substituting other examples for some of those in this exhibition. The appearance of thes 133 pictures in an auction-room is rather an indication of the considerable proportions to which the collecting of American pictures has grown, than a sign of waning in terest in American art, since it is understood that the contributors to this exhibition will continue to collect examples of American art. But the formation of any col ection is a series of changes, and perhaps a change from pictures of cabinet size to "important" examples, ex-plains this consignment to the auction-room. Nearly all these pictures have been purchased at exhibitions of sales or from the studios within a very few years, and they therefore represent men who have come forward since 1880, figure painters like Ulrich, Moeller, Harris Mowbray, as well as older artists, like Bridgman May nard, and Bunce and such veterans as Inness and

The "historical interest" of the usual sales.

room collection is wanting here. Early examples of Thayer, Vinion, Wyant and Murphy are hardly to be called historical, but it is interesting to compare Mr. Thayer's game panel and Mr. Vinton's study of French peasant life with their present work. Turning to the landscapes we find no less than five by Mr. Inness, ranging from an Italian scene to two of his recent sunsets. The Last Gleam, 'No. 125, is painted with much softness and delicacy, and is better in quality aithough less positive than the others, and the 'Landscape,' No. 42, is worth attention. The six examples of Mr. Wyant include a "Seene on the Susquehanna," painted some twenty years ago, but still to be counted a study of much excellence in an unpretentious way, and various specimens of the sunset effects and silided foliage which the partist recently essayed for a time. The largest landscape, Mr. Bolton Jones's "Early Spring," suffers from the chalkiness of the sky and a certain dryness of touch, but the picture conveys the characteristics of Mr. Jones's favorite marsh lands with considerable faithfulness. Eight studies by the late W. Bilss Baker reappear in the saleszoom, and there are other landscapes by Messrs. Whittredge, Steele, Thomas Moran, C. H. Eaton, Mc. Entec, Dewey, Blakelock, Baer and Lafarge, Messrs, Alexander Harrison, Harry Chase and H. P. Smith have furnished marines, and there are still-life studies of a very different kind by Messrs, W. M. Chase, and Decker. The mention of other pictures by the late S. R. Gifford, and Arthur Quartley and genres by the late S. R. Hovenden and Dielman may serve to indicate the scope of a collection which covers the field more thoroughly and on the whole in a more satisfactory manner than any which we have recently seen in the auction-rooms. There are not many pictures which can be called especially "important," but the interest of a picture does not necessarily depend upon the area of the canvas or the elaboration of the composition, and there are few of these paintings which may not be accepted as coom collection is wanting here. Early examples of

A LITTLE TOUCH OF "WILD WEST" MAKES ALL MEN KIN.

From the Philoseliphia Inquirer.

From the enthusiasm over Buffalo Bill it is evident that as in America so in England a circus furnishes jubilee enough for the popular taste.

GOVERNOR HILL'S LATEST VETO.

GOVERNOR HILL'S LATEST VETO.

From The Albany Express.

He is afraid that under the pending bill there would be a Republican majority in the convention. But there is no more likelihood of a Republican majority in the convention, than of a Republican majority in the Legislature. Both bodies are to be elected at the same time; and as one goes in its majority, the other is almost certain to go also. The fairness of the bill, in its partisan relations, is demonstrated by the fact that no one can know, in advance, whether the control of the convention will be in the hands of the Democrats or the Republicans. Twice under the present apportionment the Democrats have elected a majority of the lower branch of the Legislature. If they can do it again next fall, as their newspapers profess to think they can, then they can elect a majority of the convention as well.

THE VEDDER BILL. JUDGE DAVIS ANSWERS CRITICISMS.

WISE AND JUST MEASURE-ITS NATURE AND To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I beg permission through The Tribune to correct some of the misrepresentations made by a portion of the press and by interested persons of the nature and effect of the Vedder bill now pending in the Assembly. That bill does not affect the pressur excise systems of the State under which licenses are now authorized. If the Vedder bill becomes a law the feet for licenses will in all cases remain the same as now provided by law, and the same officers will have all the power they now have to grant or remse licenses. The distribution of the money paid for licenses will remain as now, and no charitable or other institution will be deprived of any share of such money by operation of the bill, nor will the Police Pension Fund loss tion of the bill, nor will the Police Pension Fund loss anything it is now entitled to receive. The Vedder anything it is now entitled to receive. The Vedder bill seeks to do nothing more than to require the liquor salcons and all places where intoxicating drinks are sold under license to bear a portion of the burdens which they cast with such widespread injury upon the taxpayers and all other people of the State. The tax it imposes is wholly independent of the license fee, and is not to be imposed or collected except in cases where the license has first been granted and the ice poid. If the bill will have any effect upon license fees under the accise law it will be only the indirect one of inder the excise law it will be only the indirect one of preventing licenses being taken by persons who can not afterd to pay the tax also; and in such cases the incidental effect of diminishing drinking places and their evils will more than compensate charitable institutions by the talling off in the number of uniortu-

nates who now call tor their care or support.

It is a wise and just measure to tax the business of liquor-selling for the benefit of the State. We tax backs and other corporations upon their business privileges because of the special advantages the State conlieges because of the special advantages the State con-fers upon them, and no one claims this is unjust, except when excessive, although their business is as a rule highly beneficial to the people. Why, then, should we hesitate to fax the special privilege which the law confers upon liquor-sellers, to the exclusion of persons not licensed, whon we know that their business is not only specially profitable to themselves, but specially injurious to their customers and to the public at large The barden of taxation the people have to carry as a correquence of liquor selling, in the torus of crime, pauperism and various injuries to the public peace, prosperity and health, must fall upon the taxpayers should the class privileged by license to and way should the class trivinged by heades produce these evils not be compelled to help the tax-payers of the State to carry and pay for them? There is true statesmanship in the Vedder bill, worthy of all ommendation; for nothing is wiser or more just in legislation than to compel evils which the law tolerlegislation than to competevis which the law tolerates to bear largely the cost to the taxpayers of their own existence. Especially is this true when it is manifest that the tax imposed only calls for a portion of the profits which the heensed vender of injurious art cles makes by doing acts that create a necessity the profits are not adopted to meet for taxation. If the profits are not adequate to meet the tax the dealer has only to coase doing his injurious business and he will save the tax.

But let us see for a moment what will be the effect of the Vedder bill, if it becomes a law, upon the taxation of the people. The State raises by taxation from seven to nine million dollars. It is estimated that the taxation under the Vedder bill will put into the State treasury from two to three million dollars. By that amount the general taxation will be diminished. Say, that the tax on the liquor-seliers yields three million, whereby the general fax is reduced one-third. What is the effect upon every farmer or business man whose tax for State purposes equals one hundred or one thousand dollars! Surely a most beneficial one to him, not only in economy, but in his sense of the justice of a law which makes the business that causes he necessity for heavy taxation bear some portion of

what it produces.

But it is said that the taxes proposed by the Vedder bill are unequal and burdensome upon the cities. It is true that the tax proposed upon fiquor-selling in the cities is heavier than upon the same business in the country; but that is because the sellers are more numerous and the business vastly more profitable On the average the number of customers at a New-York grogshop are ten-fold at least as great as at the average grogshops of the rural districts. To be in any sense just the tax must be imposed on the idea of the extent and profits of the business done; and this must be accomplished by some sort of general average that will most fairly meet the actual conditions. The Legislature cannot do more than approximate equality by general provisions, and this is what is sought to be and is done by the Vedder bill.

But it is urged that the cities, or rather the several counties, should have the benefit of the taxes rated in each under the bill, so that, for illustration, New. that her numerous liquor-sellers pay to the State. This objection is more specious than sound. It New-York here alone all the expenses she causes the State by tre vastly disproportionate number of criminals with which she peoples the State prisons, peniteutiaries, asylums and charitable institutions, caused largely by the maintenance of her immense liquor-selling system, there would be more torce in the suggestion. As it is, she might as well claim that the taxes on all her banks and moneyed and other corporations should be placed to her separate credit and deducted has so many more than the country counties. On all questions of general taxation the State is an entirety, and must not upon that idea in imposing taxes for

State purposes. But the taxpayers of New-York City will be greatly benealted by the Vedder bill if it becomes a law. The city now pays, it is said, 47 per cent of the State taxes. It the Vedder bill becomes a law and the re-sult is that it produces to the State treasury, say, onesee that the general taxpayers of the city of New-York will be as much benefited as any part of their fellow-citizens of the State. Forty-seven per cent of six millions is quite a different thing from 47 per cent of nine millions. The general taxpayers of New-York will find great relief from State taxation without feeling any injury because their liquor sellers are specially taxed on a business which herototore has

paid no general taxes, but only created a great necessity for their payment by others.

The Vedder bill is one the enactment of which should be demanded by every taxpayer of the State. It is in the interest of morality, justice and equality.

If it tends to restrain the mischievous consequences
of bad excise laws, so much the better; but it it tail in the necessity of tooting the whole of the vast expenses

quences. Very respectfully yours, New-York, May 10, 1887. NOAH DAVIS. THE ABBEY-WALLACK CONTRACT SIGNED.

OUTLINES OF THE AGREEMENT-WHAT MR. ABBEY SAYS OF HIS PLANS.

afternoon as he had intended. He stayed in town in-stead, and yesterday afternoon signed the papers which make him for next season and several years after the virtual manager of Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack himself came down from Stamford for the purpose of signing the contracts, and the affixing of the signatures was made a matter of some little ceremony. So much has been written about the negotiations that

have been pendidg during the last few weeks, that little remains to be added now that they are absolutely concluded. These are the main features of the arrange ment: Mr. Abbey will be the actual manager of Wallack's Theatre though the name will be retained. He will, of course, be guided to be retained. He will, of course, be guided to a considerable extent by Mr. Wallack's advice and judgment, but legally he is master of the situation. Nothing was said yesterday by either party as to the terms upon which the transfer was made. It is learned, however, upon sufficiently good authority, that Mr. Abbay has bound himself to pay, as a fixed charge, the rental of the house, amounting to some \$3.500, and in addition to this the sum of \$10,000 for Mr. Wallack's personal use. For twelve months, at all events, the staff of the theatre will remain as it is at present, and but few changes will be made in the company, though it will be increased by the addition of some well-known people. The contract with Mr. Tearle has already been signed, and despite all statements to the contrary, negoliations are in progress

with Mr. Tearle has already been signed, and despite all statements to the contrary, negotiations are in progress with Miss 'Coghian which will probably result in the retention of this favorite actress as leading lady of the company. It is further understood that Mr. Wallack and Mr. Moss on the one band, and Mr. Abbey on the other, will participate equally in the profits when they have reached a certain sum. The Star Theatre is included in the arrangement, but this will be managed under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau-Mr. Abbey's name alone appearing on the programmes at Wallack's. As to the policy which will be pursued in the future, Mr. Abbey said yesterday:

the policy which will be pursued in the future, Mr. Abbey said yesterday:

For the next ten years I shall direct entirely Wallack's vatre. From the beginning of the negotiations there has a ne hitch of any sort between Mr. Wallack and myself.

Lee delay was due simply to the time required by the lawyers to draw up satisfactory papers. The change is one which I think is agreeable to Mr. Wallack, for he feels that his strength no lonker permits him to superintend actively so important a theatre as the one known by his name. As to what I shall do I cau, of course, at this date enter into no particulars, but can merely say that I shall run the theatre with as good a stock company as I can gather together, and shall confine the house solely to the uses of the hisper order of comedy. Placing melodraua upon the stage of Wallack's has in my indigment been a mistake. In future this form of entertainment will be entirely tabooed. Revivals of old sterling comedies and productions of the best new ones I can procure will be the course pursuel. The theatre building itself I look upon-as the finest and most comfortable in the world, and I consider it thoroughly adapted to the use to which I shall put it. As regards the Star, it will of course take care of itself, and I don't think it will lose by being managed by Mr. Behoeffel.

The injuries sustained by Hercat, the manager and magic clan of the "Olde London Streete," in pulling down the burning stage curtain on Monday night, turn out to be t